THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. VIII., N°. 417. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1858. PRICE, TAELS 15 ₩ ANNUM.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

ALL Parties having Claims against, or being indebted to the Insolvent Estate of BOHSTEDT & Co. of Shanghae, are requested to send the particulars thereof to the undersigned on or before the *15th day of September*, 1858.

By Order of the Judge Commissioner,
J. F. H. TRAUTMANN,
Assignee.
12se Shanghae, 4th March, 1858.

NOTIFICATION.

Consulat de France à Changhaï et Ningpo.
Le 18 Février 1858.

LES créanciers de la maison BOHSTEDT & Co., dont la faillite a été légalement déclarée par son chef M. JULIUS BOHSTEDT à Changhaï, sont invités à déposer leurs titres et réclamations, entre les mains de M. J. F. H. TRAUTMANN, nommé par le Consul de S. M. I., syndic de la dite faillite.

Le Chancelier,
B. EDAN.

SHIPPING.

CIRCULAR.

THE P. & O. S. N. Company's Steam-ship *Aden*, Captain J. BERNARD, will be despatched from Shanghai, on *Monday, the 2d August, at day-light*, with Her Majesty's Mails, for conveyance to Europe *viâ* Hongkong.

She will have room for 2,000 Bales of SILK for Ports beyond Suez. Applications for which, will be received until *Noon of Saturday, the 24th Inst*, when the usual allotment will be made.

CARGO will be received on board up to 5 P.M. *of Friday, the 30th Inst*, and PARCELS at this Office until *Noon* of the same day.

Correct forms of Bills of Lading can be had on application to this Office. Bills of Lading cannot be signed under six Taels.

E. WARDEN, *Agent.*
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Shanghai, 17th July, 1858.

FOR LONDON,
CALLING AT THE CAPE FOR COAL ONLY.

THE A. 1. Steam-ship *SCOTLAND*, Captain MILLMAN.

This vessel, nearly new, and specially adapted for carrying valuable Cargo, has all the qualities of a Clipper-ship in addition to her Steam-power.

The Owner's instructions require a resort to steam whenever the wind shall be too light to admit of a speed of five knots. To this end the ship will carry 250 tons of coal from this port, and will replenish at the Cape. It is therefore expected that she will make a very short passage to England, as her past performances have demonstrated the advantage of the auxiliary power.

The vessel is now open to public inspection, and Captain MILLMAN will readily furnish any information required concerning her capabilities.

For Freight or Passage apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf Shanghai, 9th June, 1858.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Subscribed Capital—Two Millions Sterling.
Paid up—One Million Sterling.
Reserve fund—£150,000.

DIRECTORS:
ROBERT GUTHRIE MACGREGOR, Esq., *Chairman.*
Lieut.-Col. HENRY BARKLEY HENDERSON, *Deputy Chairman.*
GEORGE HAY DONALDSON, Esq.
Lieut.-Col. HENRY DOVETON.
Col. JAMES HOLLAND.
Mr. ALDERMAN FINNIS.
Lieut.-Col. JAMES HORSBURGH MACDONALD.
GEORGE GORDON MACPHERSON, Esq.
CHARLES GRENVILLE MANSELL, Esq.
JOHN CARRINGTON PALMER, Esq.
ALEXANDER REMINGTON, Esq.
Major General DUNCAN SIM.
JAMES SYDNEY STOPFORD, Esq.
JAMES THOMSON Esq.

Head Office, 27, Cannon Street London.
General Manager:
FRANCIS R. NEILSON, Esq.
Manager in Calcutta, . M. BALFOUR, Esq.
" *in Bombay*, . . J. G. H. BROWN, Esq.
" *in Madras*, . . DAVID ALLARDICE. Esq.
" *in Agra*, ... A. H. MATTHEWS, Esq.
" *in Lahore*, . . . T. BAILEY, Esq.
" *in Hongkong*, HENRY TURNER, Esq.

A BRANCH OF THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK is this day Established in *Shanghai* by the Authority of the Board of Directors in *London*.

JOHN CARDNO,
Manager.
tf Shanghai, 22nd May, 1858.

NOTICE.

ALL outstanding accounts of the late firm of KUPFERSCHMID & DATO, will be settled by
KUPFERSCHMID & Co.
14au Shanghai, 15th May, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm of KUPFERSCHMID & DATO is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

E. KUPFERSCHMID.
WILLIAM T. DATO.
14au Shanghae, 15th May, 1858.

NOTICE.

E. KUPFERSCHMID, B. A. WARDELL, and A. N. SHEARER have this day formed a Copartnership for the transaction of business at *Shanghae* and *Foochow*, as GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS, AUCTIONEERS, COMMISSION AGENTS, CHRONOMETER, WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKERS, under the firm of
KUPFERSCHMID & Co.
14au Shanghae, 15th May, 1858.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

CRAVEN WILSON,
TEA, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.
Sales by Auction of Damaged Goods and Merchandise.
Teen Tsing, Corner of Mission Road, West.
Shanghai, 1st July, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE interest of the undersigned in the Business hitherto carried on under his name ceased *on the first of June last.*

F. PEARSON.
Shanghai, 8th July, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE Business heretofore conducted by F. PEARSON will in future be conducted under the name of
C. P. REYNOLDS & Co.
tf Shanghai, 8th July, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE Interest, and Responsibility of the late Mr. T. C. BEALE, and of Mr. H. A. INCE ceases on this day.

DENT, BEALE & Co.
Shanghai, 30th June, 1858.

MR. R. E. WEBB is a partner in our Firm, and will conduct our business, under the same name and style at *Shanghai.*

DENT & Co.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1858.

WITH reference to the above, the Style and Firm of DENT, BEALE & Co., ceases from this date.

DENT, BEALE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st July, 1858.

NOTICE.

MR THEODORE KROES is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration.

DIMIER, BROTHERS & Co.
19se China, 15th June, 1858.

NOTICE.

WE have established a Branch of our Firm at *Bangkok, Siam*, under the management of Mr. C. H. H. WILSONE, who is authorized to sign for us by procuration.

HAMILTON, GRAY & Co.
21au Singapore, 17th May, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has this day established himself as *Auctioneer & General Commission Agent* at this Port.

BARNES DALLAS.
tf Shanghai, 1st May, 1858.

NOTICE.

MR. JOSEPH PRIESTLEY TATE is authorised to sign our Firm.

JAS. BOWMAN & Co.
23oc Shanghae, 23d April, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE Business hitherto conducted by the undersigned will hereafter be under the firm of D. DE BARROS & Co.

— D. DE BARROS.
tf Shanghai, 31st March, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. ROBERT S. STURGIS, Mr. EDWARD CUNNINGHAM, and Mr. DANIEL N. SPOONER, in our House, *ceased on the 31st December last.*

Mr. N. M. BECKWITH, and Mr. THOMAS WALSH, have been admitted Partners this day.

RUSSELL & Co.
tf China, 1st January, 1858.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves under the Style or Firm of PICKENPACK, THIES & Co., for the transaction of a *General Commission Business* at the Port of BANGKOK, SIAM.

All outstanding Business of either of us, will be taken over by the new Firm.

PAUL PICKENPACK.
THEODOR THIES.
24jy Bangkok, 1st January, 1858.

NOTICE.

PENDING the existing troubles at CANTON, the undersigned has established himself at this Port, as *Merchant, and General Commission Agent.*

S. ROBERTSON.
tf Macao, 21st September, 1857.

INSURANCES.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
Trustees:
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against FIRE on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents. Attention is directed to the fact that the Policies of this Company are NOT SUSPENDED in the event of invasion or insurrection.

G. C. SCHWABE & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
Shanghae, 10th July, 1856.

INSURANCES.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payablein *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manilla, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, 1855.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES.) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy, the Straits, Ceylon, the Presidencies of India, Suez*, and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

R. S. WALKER, *Hongkong.*
M. FISCHER, *Canton.*
E. WARDEN, *Shanghai.*
T. MARSHALL, *Singapore.*
A. P. LOVELL, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
London, 24th December, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others.—*Rate of Premium, ¼ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participate in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

CANTON Tea and Silk Mats.
Apply to
14au P. LOUREIRO.
Shanghai, 14th July, 1858.

FOR SALE EX *EXCELSIOR.*

CLARET, St. Estéphe, St. Julien, Chateau Margaux, Sauternes, Ermitage 1842, Sparkling St. Péray Champagne (two qualities), Roussillon, Muscat de Frontignan, Malaga, Marsalla, Vermouth, Absinthe, Brandy, Pale Brandy, Cognac 10 years old, Kirschwasser, Curaçao, Anisette, Eau de Noyaux, Maraschino di Zara, Elixir du Cévennes, &c., &c. Best salad Oil. Claret in wood and bottled.

Cases of 1 doz. bottles of the Choicest Wines or Liqueurs, assorted so as to suit the convenience of purchasers.

X. SALABELLE & CIE.
Tchang-fou Consulate Road, near Bridge Street.
tf Shanghai, July 9th, 1858.

RECEIVED BY THE LAST OVERLAND MAIL AND PER "CHALLENGER."

A CHOICE assortment of MILLINERY, Ladies and Children's Summer DRESSES and other GOODS; French BOOTS and SHOES; Baby LINEN, TOYS, &c., &c.

Chez. MADAME WRIGHT,
Magasin des Modes.
Barrier Road,
tf Shanghai, 2d July, 1858.

WILLIAMS' MIDDLE KINGDOM,
2 vols. with a Map,
ON SALE, AT H. FOGG & Co.'s
tf Shanghae, 14th May, 1858.

BOOKS ON SALE,
AT H. FOGG & Co.

	price per copy.
WILLIAMS' Dictionary of the Chinese language, ...	$7.00
Do. Commercial Guide, ...	3.00
The same with map of China,	3.50
Do. Map of China, Mounted,....	2.00
Do. " " Pocket,.....	1.00

tf Shanghai, 7th April, 1858.

FOR SALE.

TATHAM'S Sherry.
Port.
Claret,
and Champagne.

Also a few cases of London Stout, *Bass & Co.'s* Pale Ale, and 30 doz. fine Champagne Perry.

NOTT & Co.
tf Shanghai, 11th March, 1858.

FOR SALE.

BEST English Steam COAL, apply to
E. WARDEN.
tf Shanghai, 17th September, 1857.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

YSASI & Co.'s Best PALE SHERRY.
ALSO,
Superior PORT and SHERRY in 3 doz. Cases just received.

MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st February, 1858.

FOR SALE.

ENGLISH patent yellow Metal SHEATHING from 16 *a* 32 oz., and NAILS.

English Copper SHEATHING from 22 *a* 32 oz., and NAILS.

ALSO,
Prime Hoth's Russian CORDAGE assorted sizes. Apply to
WM. PUSTAU & Co.
tf Shanghai, 22d January 1858.

FOR SALE EX "PRIDE OF THE OCEAN" AND "ABDUL MEDJID."

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE, in 1 doz. Cases.
Do. Pale SHERRY, in 2 doz. do.
Old PORT, ... in 3 doz. do.
Old SHERRY, ... in 3 doz. do.
La Rose CLARET, ... in 3 doz. do.
Apply to
SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghae, 16th December, 1857.

FOR SALE.

AT the Coal Dépôt of the undersigned—Best *Labuan* and *English* COALS.

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, November, 1855.

PUBLIC SALE.

TO BE SOLD.

ON or about the *5th August*, 1858, by PUBLIC AUCTION, if not previously disposed of by Private Contract, that Excellent DWELLING HOUSE and LOT, situated upon Mirror Hill, *Foochow*, formerly belonging to CALEB JONES, Esq., U. S. Consul, and at present in the occupation of Messrs. BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co.

For further particulars, apply to ROBERT R. WESTALL, Esq., *Foochow*, or to Messrs. NEAVE, MURRAY & Co., *Hongkong.*
31jy July 12, 1858.

HOUSES & LAND.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE & GODOWNS, well suited for Business Premises, lately occupied by Messrs. SILLAR, BROTHERS. The portion fronting Barrier Road might be sold separately, being very suitable for Chinese Buildings. Apply to
ANDW. A. RANKEN.
tf Shanghai, 16th July, 1858.

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE and LAND at present occupied by Messrs. KUPFERSCHMID & Co., being No. 73 in the Consular Plan of the Settlement.

For particulars apply to
HALL & HOLTZ.
tf Shanghai, 14th July, 1858.

TO LET.

THE Western part of the Premises in Church Street, occupied by the undersigned, to whom apply
J. W. LEWIS.
tf Shanghai, 10th July, 1858.

TO BE DISPOSED OF

A DESIRABLE Location including a comfortable Bungalow, Furniture, good stock of Genuine Medicines and a good Medical Practice, at present worth from 4 *a* 5,000 Dollars per annum.

For particulars apply to
B. A. WARDELL.
tf Shanghai, 2d July, 1858.

BUSINESS PREMISES WANTED.

WANTED to rent on lease or to purchase, commencing possession at any period of the present or ensuing year, a commodious Dwelling House and Godowns in a central situation. Apply by letter to B. H. C. at this Office or privately to the Editor.
tf Shanghai, 2d July, 1858.

TO LET.

FURNISHED ROOMS in a pleasant locality. Apply to
P. F. RICHARDS & Co.
tf Shanghai, 26th June, 1858.

TO BE LET.

THE new and commodious DWELLING HOUSE, containing Twelve Rooms, with Office and Tea Room, situate on the Lot of Land adjoining Messrs. DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.'s Property. If requisite, a GODOWN can be erected on the East side of the House to suit the Tenant.

For particulars apply to
WM. BROUGHALL.
tf Shanghai, 4th June 1858.

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

NEWLY built premises in Bridge Street comprising Dwelling House and Godowns.

Apply to
E. LOUREIRO.
tf Shanghai, 11th May, 1858.

FOR SALE AT FOOCHOW.

THE HOUSE and LAND, formerly the Property of Messrs. WETMORE & Co., and now of P. F. RICHARDS & Co. The Premises are in a good locality for the transaction of business with the Chinese, they have a water frontage and are in the principal thoroughfare from the City to the Foreign Settlement.

For particulars apply to
Messrs. GILMAN & Co., *Foochow.*
or Messrs. P. F. RICHARDS & Co.
tf Shanghai, 14th April, 1858.

TO BE LET.

THE Dwelling HOUSE and GODOWNS, at present occupied by Messrs. DALLAS & Co.

Apply to
SAML. BROWN.
tf Shanghai, 1st March, 1858.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED.

A SITUATION in a Merchant House by an experienced man of Business, either as Manager (of a Branch House) Book-keeper or General Assistant. Apply by letter to Z at this Office or privately to the Editor.
tf Shanghai, 14th July, 1858.

WANTED.

BY a young gentleman, who has had some experience in China, an engagement as Book-keeper or General Clerk. Satisfactory references can be given. Address "Alpha" care of Editor, *North-China Herald.*
tf Shanghai, 16th July, 1858.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate PRIVATE Patients with comfort.

The terms are,
For Private Room, ...Tls. 2.0.0 a day.
" Officers do. .... " 1.5.0 "
" General Wards,.... " 1.0.0 "
Washing One Tael per month extra.

The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
MR. NEWMAN, *Apothecary.*

☞ The DISPENSARY is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary.
tf Shanghai, July 17th, 1857.

MR. THOMAS L. WALKER,
ARCHITECT & SURVEYOR,
QUEEN'S ROAD, VICTORIA, HONGKONG.
June 24th, 1856.

H. FOGG & CO.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS,
GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.
SHANGHAE.

HALL & HOLTZ,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

MCKENZIE & CO.,
Ship Chandlers, Storekeepers,
General Agents and Provisioners.
NEAR THE FRENCH CONSULATE
SHANGHAI.

RICHARDS & CO.,
Ship Chandlers & General Commission Agents,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844.
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS,
SEA STORES, BISCUIT, BAKERY, AND LIVE STOCK,
&c., &c., &c.

CIRCULAR.

THE undersigned beg to give notice that they have commenced making SODAWATER and LEMONADE, they having procured an experienced man who has been employed at Doctor Young's Sodawater Manufactory at Hongkong for several years, together with the best materials. We feel confident that our Sodawater and Lemonade will be of the first quality. Terms 75 cents per doz. for SODAWATER and 1 Tael per doz. for LEMONADE without bottles. All bottles not returned will be charged 1 Tael per doz.

Parties having bottles can have them filled at the above rate. A small book will be sent to regular Customers with a Debit and Credit side that all bottles returned will be credited. But as there has been a great deal of deception on the part of the servants or coolies by not returning the full quantity of Bottles a misunderstanding arises from it. We will in justice acquaint our customers when there is any difference and note it in the Book, and we will not hold ourselves responsible for any such misdemeanour on the part of the servants.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.
tf Shanghai, 12th May, 1858.

E. A. REYNOLDS,
Superintendent of the Dry Dock,
AND HEAVING DOWN BULKS
"WILLIAM THE FOURTH."
AND
"SOUNDARY."
All Orders for Carpenter's, Caulker's, Blacksmith's, Coppersmith's and Brazier's Work, promptly attended to.
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE,

TAR, Pitch, Oakum, American White Oak, and Pine Planks, Spars, and Ships' Timber. Copper, and Metal Sheathing, Bolts, Spikes, and Nails.

Boiler Plates from 1/8th *a* 9/16th, Sheet and Bar Iron, Anchors, Chains, Hawse-Pipes, Shackles, Hooks, Thimbles, Clew-Irons, Marline-Spikes, Screw-Bolts, Spikes, and Nails of all sizes.

Manila, Hemp and Coir Cordage, Cotton and Flax Canvas, and Twine.

Winches, Fire Engines and Force Pumps, for sale and on hire.

DRY DOCK, HONG-QUE,
July 18th, 1857.

ALGAR & STREET,
Colonial Newspaper & Commission Agents.
THE COLONIAL PRESS
SUPPLIED WITH
NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, TYPE, INK, PRESSES, CORRESPONDENT'S LETTERS,
AND ANY EUROPEAN GOODS,
ON LONDON TERMS.

COLONIAL NEWSPAPERS received at this Office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.
11, Clement's Lane,
Lombard Street, London.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE.

I have this day admitted Mr. James Benford Deacon a Partner in my business, which, hereafter, will be conducted under the firm of DEACON & Co.

ALBERT DEACON.
4se Hongkong, 1st July, 1858.

THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1858.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in Trinity Church, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 5 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. Wright, the *Sexton*.
JOHN HOBSON, *Chaplain.*

NOTICE.—PUBLIC WORSHIP is held in the London Mission Chapel, every Sunday, at half-past nine A.M., and at six P.M.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held in the Chapel of the American Episcopal Mission at *Hoong Kow*, every Sunday Evening at 8 o'clock

NOTICE.—Floating Chapel Services, at 11 A.M. and 6 P.M.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communications can be received, unless accompanied by the real name and address of the author, which will be kept private if desired.

We reserve to ourselves the prerogative of refusing, without comment, such articles as we may not be disposed to admit.

LATEST DATES.

England,	May 25	Singapore,	July 3
Bombay,	June 16	Hongkong,	July 15
Calcutta,	June 25	Gulf of Pecheli,	July 16
Galle,	June 22	New York,	May 13

MARRIAGE.

On the 15th instant, at the Roman Catholic Chapel, Shanghai, by the Rev. M. Desjacques, Andrew Julien Case of New York, to Lydia Joanna, daughter of the late Capt. P. J. S. Loureiro, R.N., of Macao.

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS,
taken by
A SELF REGISTERING THERMOMETER
in the open air, in a shaded situation,
at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.
FOR THE WEEK.

Ending 23d July, 1858.		*Ending 23d July, 1857.*	
17,—*Max.* 94	*Min.* 81	*Max.* 82	*Min.* 77
18,— „ 93	„ 78	„ 79	„ 75
19,— „ 87	„ 77	„ 88	„ 74
20,— „ 84	„ 77	„ 90	„ 76
21,— „ 84	„ 73	„ 90	„ 80
22,— „ 82	„ 73	„ 92	„ 78
23,— „ 85	„ 75	„ 91	„ 79

To be continued weekly.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.
(Friday Evening.)

EXCHANGE.

On London, Bank Bills Gnjs., 5s. 11*d.*; Other Credits and Private Bills, 6s. 0*d.*, per Shanghai Tael. *On Calcutta*, E. I. Co.'s Bills accepted and Bank Bills, 10 days sight, Rs 288; *on Bombay*, Bank Bills, 3 days sight, Rs. 288, per 100 Shanghai Taels. *On Hongkong*, 15d/s. 25 d/% discount.

OPIUM.

Malwa, *New*	Tls. 478	Shanghai weight.
Patna, *New*	„ 496	
do. *Old*	„ 508	

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.—July 22d, *Lee*, (H. M. gun-boat), Wm. Graham, from Gulf of Pecheli; *Bustard*, (H. M. gun-boat), F. W. Hallowes, from do.; 23d, *Rémi*, Laon, (H. I. M. chsr. st.), from do.; *Meurthe*, (H. I. M. str.) Dariès, from do.; *Arrow*, (Br. bg.). 213, Ripley, from Bombay and Singapore, and a Russian gun-boat.

Departed.—July 23d, *Iuina Bronz*, (Hanv. bq.), 450, Muller, for Amoy, and *Inflexible*, (H. M. str.), G. A. C. Brooker, for the Ruggeds.

Kiying.—We are as yet unable to lay before our readers a translation of the Imperial Decree condemning Kiying to death. The following abstract of its contents has been communicated to us. On his disappearance from Tien-tsin on the 13th June, Kiying was immediately denounced by the Emperor's uncle and other high officers who had first recommended the Emperor to raise him from his disgrace and employ him at Tien-tsin as a man well versed in barbarian affairs. These worthies moved his Majesty to cause him to be beheaded in the camp at Tung-chau, ten miles from Peking, where a large force was known to be awaiting the possible advance of the barbarian forces. The Emperor remarking severely on his desertion of his post, by which "Kiying had certainly hastened his end," took the chief blame of employing one so cowardly and incompetent on himself; still he thought public opinion would demand the infliction of some punishment on the officials who had been his sponsors. The proper courts were accordingly to fine or degrade them, and Kiying himself was to be handed over to a high tribunal composed, as the circumstances of his case required, of various courts. They sentenced him to death, as it would seem by the loss of his head; this not contenting the Emperor, the case was reheard apparently before the same judges assisted by two younger brothers of the Emperor, and it is on the receipt of their report that he publishes a Decree in autograph, the substance of which is as follows.

The princes aforesaid had found that Kiying, in quitting his post without the orders of the Emperor, had acted with stupidity and precipitancy, and accordingly sentenced him to be detained in prison till the great assize at which a number of sentences are annually submitted to the Throne to be mitigated or confirmed; it being provided that Kiying's was to be among the latter. In other words he was reprieved for a definite period. The award is a good one, but not so the finding, as it does not sufficiently make plain the villainy of the culprit. The task of exposing this consequently devolves on the Emperor himself.

Kiying was restored to office, though under a sentence of punishment, in the hope that he might do such service as would redeem his declining years. His language when he took leave of his Majesty was not such as to induce suspicion that he was past a sense of duty or that his intelligence was impaired. He said he hardly felt equal to the post, but that he would see what his future was like. And he proceeded to Tien-tsin. On the 8th June, orders were sent him to hold himself perfectly free of the other commissioners Kweiliang and Hwashana; he was to have scope for his own views, and if he saw fit to carry out "the other policy." Thus, beyond dispute, he was armed with independent powers, and he received all possible support. Kweiliang and his colleague requested his removal; the Emperor knew he must be aware of this, and lest he should feel embarrassed by the knowledge, again sent him orders to remain at Tien-tsin. Such treatment should have pricked his conscience and stimulated his energies. Kiying, however, sets out for Peking on the pretence of having some important matter to communicate. If he had, he might have written a confidential despatch in his single name. His plea is that the matter could not be committed to paper. Yet on receiving further orders to remain at Tien-tsin he is in a great hurry to prepare another memorial. But neither in this, nor in any of his memorials, nor in his defence, does he bring forward any suggestion of value. His one thought seems to be the safety of his own neck. Now had his information, all along, been less exact, his dearth of practical suggestions might seem over hardly dealt with; but he knew that what he did suggest had already been under consideration. What another might have proposed without blame, too, it was culpable in him to propose, for he was long in the secret; he was besides free to act for himself; but, though without a policy, either of prevention or cure, while considering the question before them with his colleagues, he is ready with the right measure only after the event. He then flies, and applies to the Emperor to punish him for quitting his post. What is worst is that he not only (assumes, or) endeavours to make out that his past offence is atoned for, but that he also throws the blame upon others. Had the Emperor been beguiled by him into punishing him with dismissal as he requested, he would have made his way home to enjoy himself. Should such an idea have been tolerable to one so many years in the public service?

Nor is this all. He represents that after consenting to write a communication (to one of the foreign ministers,) he and his colleagues in dread of the Emperor's displeasure gave themselves up for lost and wept the entire day. Why did he not in virtue of the powers vested in him, take a line of his own? Then he pretended to Hwashana that he was reluctant to leave Tien-tsin, and that lest the people should be alarmed at his sudden departure he would give out that he was only going away for a while and on business. Yet on receiving the Emperor's commands to return he discovered no haste to obey; he made all speed to take himself out of the way; he set the Imperial Decree utterly at nought. Such intrigues, such deceit, put him beyond defence; he deserves annihilation, house and man.

Still the earlier award of the Emperor's uncle and his colleagues, under which he would have been executed summarily was over severe. So is that since pronounced by the Censorate. The Emperor has had him tried by the high functionaries before whom he had been summoned that the public might be edified by their declaration of a sentence commensurate with his offence, when this had been duly investigated. The report (of the censor) urges that if he be not executed at once, his death in the ordinary course of nature, which cannot be far distant, may enable him to escape with his head; a form of words applicable to baser malefactors, but not to Kiying. After many days deliberation the Emperor has satisfied himself that his life cannot be spared, and, feeling that if he be reprieved, as the princes, his brothers, recommend, until the great assize, he, the Emperor, will not have the heart to let him die the death of a common criminal, his Majesty has determined on sending two high officers of the Court specially charged with all matters affecting members of the Imperial Clan, together with the President of the Board of Punishments, to the Clan Prison, there to communicate this decree to Kiying, and at the same time to inform him that it is the Imperial pleasure that he put an end to himself; that his Majesty's high purpose to be at once just and gracious may be made manifest. "Respect this!"

The Decree here paraphrased was published in the *Gazette* of the 1st July. The sentence may be mercy to a Chinese subject as compared with either of those it enables him to escape, but its justice will hardly be complete in the eyes of any European who reads the evidence. There must be more behind in the nature of a charge on public grounds than the words of the Decree itself declare, or there must be some private reason for punishing Kiying's withdrawal from his post with a degree of severity which to us appears greatly in excess of that offence. One thing is clear; the Emperor sent him out with powers to pursue a line of his own, and he had hardly started when there was conferred on him the honorary title of lieutenant-general. This was in the same *Gazette* which made the Mongolian prince, Sangkolinsin, an Imperial Commissioner. This prince is a warrior of distinction and commanded the camp before alluded to as having been formed outside Peking. It is equally certain, as has before been stated, that from the moment of Kiying's arrival at Tien-tsin the other commissioners shewed a disposition to recede from the engagements on which they were about to enter; and that, as the above Decree shews, they presently solicited Kiying's removal from the commissionership. The Chinese explain those ambiguous words in which the Emperor abuses Kiying's policy as impracticable, and in him above all men as without excuse, to mean that he, knowing our power in war, and knowing that a war policy had been proposed and rejected, did notwitstanding recommend war. We can hardly refrain, nevertheless, from inferring that the military title conferred on him did argue some encouragement of such a proposition. But, that he should have set his experience of barbarian arms at defiance is farther explained, say the Chinese, by the fact that his assertions regarding our prowess had been most angrily commented on in the Decree of 1850 which degraded him; he therefore, true to his old character, had sought to propitiate his sovereign by unsaying that which had formerly offended him. This, again, we should have supposed, was allowing his subservience to triumph over his better knowledge with his eyes fully open to the disastrous consequences of provoking us to hostilities; but Chinese gossip again faces this difficulty by asserting that it was never his intention to do more than unseat his colleagues, and then, left to himself, to pacify the barbarian as he flattered himself he well knew how. It is certain that he had sent for Hwang Antung, his Secretary of Legation at Nanking, and subsequently Governor, under him, of Kwang-tung; also for Châu Chang-ling, another of his old staff. It is alleged that the Commissioners Kweiliang and Hwashana early took part against him as a man calculated to damage the interests of peace. Whether this was before or after the production of one of his memorials taken amongst Yeh's papers we cannot aver, but their anxiety to be rid of him on such ground would not be lessened by their knowledge of the part the Emperor shews he was taking against them. There is one point more not to be overlooked. Since this reign began the tide of court favor has set strong against him, and it is whispered that his resuscitation and re-employment in barbarian affairs was with a fixed purpose to destroy him, either as a man long obnoxious to the Emperor, or as one whose coffers had been well filled during his four years' government of the Two Kwang; and that it was to this end that he was commissioned in a form which tempted if it did not oblige him to differ *in limine* from his colleagues.

We give these speculations for what they may be worth. The fate of Kiying is not affected by them, and about its certainty at Tien-tsin there appeared little doubt. The *Gazette* containing the Decree has not reached us down here, and some Chinese are still inclined to doubt its existence.

The ships of war lately in the Gulf of Pecheli, of which a list has been given in this journal during the last three months, have all, or nearly so, been dispersed. There were thirty five belonging to the English and French squadrons, from the Second rate, of 84 guns, to the tiny, but puissant, Gun-boat of 2, besides some four or five others under neutral flags. Our shipping list now contains two thirds of them. When the *Primauguet* left, there only remained H. I. M. S. *Nemesis* and *Phlégéton* and H. M. S. *Fury*. The *Hesper* left here for the Gulf on the 10th, taking coal to supply those who required it to help them on their way down against the monsoon. The *Calcutta*, with Rear-Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, is on her way to the Ruggeds, where the *Coromandel*, tender, awaits His Excellency and will, it is believed, bring him up to Shanghai. The *Inflexible* left yesterday for that anchorage to meet the Admiral and receive instructions as to her destination. The *Pique* is on her way to Hongkong from whence she will go home, expecting to arrive and be paid off in January next. On the Admiral's arrival it will be decided which of the vessels will accompany His Excellency, Lord Elgin, who waits here for the next inward mail, to Japan, with the Yacht to be presented to the Emperor. The rest of the squadron will proceed to Hongkong and Canton where their presence will be needed.

The evacuation of the Pei-ho and the Gulf of Pecheli, by the allied forces must have been a relief to the Court of Peking such as probably has never been felt by the present dynasty. The victim of the Inquisition would scarcely feel more alleviation to his sufferings at the temporary intermission of the screw, or the condemned criminal more joy at a reprieve, than would His Imperial Majesty on obtaining, even at so great sacrifice, a twelve months respite. That he hoped, to the last moment, some turn of fortune would assist him or, by gaining time, he might make another stand for his imagined omnipotence we do not doubt, and when the determined attitude of the allies bereaved him of that hope he sought refuge in the self-delusion that twelve months would evolve events which may enable him to evade the fulfilment of his obligations in their full integrity.

Under this conviction we expect it will be necessary, when the appointed Ministers shall proceed to Peking with the ratified treaties to carry into effect that most important of their provisions—their permanent residence in the Capital, they will require to be backed by an imposing force to produce that moral effect which may obviate the necessity of resort to the *ultima ratio*.

We hope, in the meantime there will be a complete survey made of all Coasts and places to which foreign vessels will resort in the North,—China, Corea, Japan. The season is now favorable and if two surveying vessels were at once placed upon that service, the Admiralty Charts might be out by the time they will be wanted.

The U. S. steam-frigate *Minnesota*, arrived on the 11th inst. from the Gulf of Pecheli, having on board H. E. Mr. Reed, the American Minister, and his suite. The *Minnesota* left the Gulf on the 6th, and Commodore Tattnall the day before in the *Powhatan* for Nagasaki, where he expected to meet the *Mississippi*, and then proceed to Hakodadi, to remain while the *Powhatan* refitted her machinery.

H. I. M. S. *Audacieuse*, Capt. Vrignaud, arrived from the Gulf of Pecheli on the 17th inst., having on board His Excellency, le Baron Gros, Ambassador of France, and Suite.

THE CANTON PEOPLE
versus
YEH MINGCHIN.

Myriads and myriads of the people of Canton,—in a word all the gentry of the province,—have united in a memorial to the Emperor, condemnatory of the fallen minister. The memorial is a long and circumstantial one, and very patriotic in its way. After a rather tedious detail, the gentry say, one of two things the governor-general should have done—either he should have defended the city, (an easy matter, they seem to think,) or he should have met the Barbarians and answered peaceably their demands! Neither of these has be done, and hence now their city is in ruins. They, therefore, ask Yeh Mingchin how, in silent meditation by night, he can answer, for his conduct, to the people, or to the whole empire, or to His Imperial Master, or to the late Emperor. Their questions are apposite, *how* can he answer?

TYFOONS.

The last few days have given unmistakable intimations that the season for these terrific storms has returned; and you, Mr. Editor, having recently drawn attention to this subject, will please allow a Traveller to refer sea-going gentlemen, especially commanders of vessels, to an able and lucid paper on *Cyclones* by Sir Frederic Nicolson. In referring to this paper I have two objects—the one is to show how much an individual can effect in collecting and publishing useful informations; the other is to secure for Sir Frederic's Paper the perusal of all commanders now in the China Seas. I am glad to know that so valuable a document has obtained a place in the Journal of the Shanghai Literary and Scientific Society; it should be put on sale or placed within the reach of every navigator, who desires to extend his acquaintance with the *Law of Storms*.

Having sailed in almost all latitudes, around both Capes, and in the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian Oceans, and read whatever I could meet with discription of whirlwinds, I am ready to declare that I have encountered no storms so terrific as the tyfoons, and have seen no descriptions of them so accurate and plain as that given by Sir Frederic. It is all so clear and well-arranged, that the reader, whether landsman, or seaman, at once comprehends the whole matter for all practicable purposes. This is the crowning excellence of the paper.

What Sir F. has done, and done so well, doubtless others may accomplish. There are great inducement for their so doing, since the safety of life and property, in large amount, may thereby be secured.

I hope, Dear Sir, that you will not cease to urge this subject on the consideration of sea-going people, and that henceforth your columns will furnish faithful details of every tyfoon that occurs in the China seas.—Yours,

VIATOR.

Shanghai, July 21st, 1858.

Accounts from Ningpo state that people are arriving there from Wang chow, with their property. They report that the rebels are gaining on that city and it is supposed they would soon take possession of it.

The Shanghai Literary and Scientific Society held its regular Monthly Meeting on Tuesday evening last. A Letter was read from M. N. Rondot of Paris, stating some remarkable facts relating to the Chinese green dye which has recently become an object of interest in Europe, and which is produced chiefly at Haening near Hangchow Bay. M. Rondot having devoted much attention to this subject has just published a Treatise on the same by order of the Lyons Chamber of Commerce and at the instigation of the French Government. M. R., who takes a lively interest in all matters touching commercial and manufacturing industry, is desirous of commencing a correspondence with the Society respecting several vegetable productions of China, which enter largely into European consumption. Much remains to be developed regarding the Botany of China; and, with the prospective encouragement offered to scientific enterprise by our new treaty stipulations, we may reasonably expect an important addition to the resources of art from the fuller investigation of the natural productions of this Empire.

M. Rondot was unanimously elected a corresponding member of the Society. R. Swinhoe, Esq., of H. B. M. Consulate at Amoy and Dr. McCartee of Ningpo were also elected corresponding members. Jas. Whittall and John Major, Esqs., were admitted members of the Society.

It was mentioned that at a meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society the project of admitting that of Shanghai as a Branch had been introduced and acceded to.

The Secretary then read a paper by Mr. Swinhoe, on a recent visit to Formosa in H. M. S. *Inflexible*. The objects and results of this expedition were alluded to, but as they have been so recently given in the *North-China Herald*, it will be needless to recapitulate them here. Mr. Swinhoe's paper was full of new and interesting matter relative to the natural history of the places he visited, and gave a very graphic account of the Coal mines at Ke-lung, where 96 tons were procured for the steamer. An inland excursion of 80 miles was made, during which the Sulphur mines were explored. There were no laborers in these mines as the mandarins from Foochow had sent soldiers to put a stop to the working of them.

Sketches of the male and female savages, met with at a village in Saw-o bay were exhibited, also a specimen of the cloth made by them, a girdle of which forms generally their only clothing.

After the reading of the paper a vote of thanks was unanimously passed to Mr. Swinhoe, coupled with a request that he would leave a copy of his paper with the Society for publication in its Journal.

(From the Daily Press, July 14.)

The Dutch bark *E. W. Daw van Essell*, from Swatow to Shanghae, with 14,000 pcls. Sugar, got on the banks off Swatow, and was towed off by the steamer *Torywan*. She was found to be leaking at the rate of 3 inches per hour, and would have to discharge.

The British ship *Bernicia* had been chartered at Swatow for Shanghae and back for $5,200.

The British str. *Cleopatra* arrived at Singapore from Amoy bound to Havana on 24th June, with 440 Coolies on board. Upwards of 40 had died on the passage and 20 had jumped overboard at Singapore, where the ship was detained for want of a crew, who had left in consequence of their time having expired.

The British ship *Tasmania*, Nourse, from Hongkong, arrived at Havana on 22d April, after a passage of 91 days with 260 Coolies, 143 having died on the passage.

The Spanish ship *Julian de Unzueta*, Arizza, arrived at Havana the same day, after a passage of 118 days with 267 Coolies, 117 having died on the passage.

By the *Hellespont* we have received some Calcutta papers from which we extract the following:—

The Insurrection.—Each phase of the rebellion seems to be more complicated than the last, just when it was supposed our troops might with safety take up their quarters for the rainy season intelligence is received which requires instant action. The rebels decimated at Jhansi and driven from Culpee have fled to Gwalior and there obtained fresh resources and new adherents. On the 29th of May Scindiah heard of their approach. He imagined them but the debris of the fugitives from Culpee and accordingly with two regiments of infantry, one thousand horse and eighteen guns went out to intercept them. But he had under-estimated their strength and the fidelity of his troops. For when on the 3rd of June the Maharajah encountered the enemy he found they had four thousand Cavalry, seven thousand Infantry and 12 guns. His troops seeing that they were out-numbered and having no great love for the Maharajah fought with reluctance, and as soon as the enemy had by a charge of Cavalry captured the Maharajah's guns, his troops openly sided with the rebels. A few, the body guard of the Maharajah, remained staunch and fought with great gallantry till they had lost a third of their number, two hundred out of six hundred being killed, Scindiah himself had a narrow escape being pursued by the enemy, but on the 3rd of June he was escorted into Agra by a detachment of Meade's horse. The family of the Rajah escorted by the Bazee Baee have fled in the direction of Sipree, but are hotly pursued. It is expected however that they may fall in with Brigadier Smith's advancing force and thus escape.

After the flight of the Maharajah the rebels entered Gwalior without opposition.

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The Killidar with a few royal thakoors held the fort for a short time, but eventually surrendered. The rebels have thus full possession of the city and the whole country is in a complete state of disorganization. This change of masters has completely upset all the existing regulations and rebel Goojours are reported to be plundering in all directions. All the prisoners have been liberated from the jail. Tantia Topee has been proclaimed Nanah; Rao Saheb has acquired some other dignity, and the Ranee of Jhansi retains all her importance. Thus the Mahrattas hope to recover their lost glory by electing an impostor for a Peishwa and by submitting to a woman stained with every crime.

Fortunately Sir Hugh Rose is at hand and though the rebels are in overwhelming strength and our troops have suffered much from constant exposure and harassing marches yet we do not suppose that he will delay to attack. • • •
—*Friend of India*, June 10.

Sir Hugh Rose who appears to have reached his force about the 9th June halted, it is said, to await the arrival of the Maharajah. Without him he feared Gwalior would be exposed to all the evils of a city taken by storm. Scindiah accordingly left Agra on the 14th, and on the 15th Sir H. Rose was at Soopoolia. Little opposition to the march appears to have been offered, the rebels clustering into Gwalior and quarrelling among themselves. The traitors who betrayed the Rajah had received a douceur of three months' pay and their arrears. The Troops from Culpee thought themselves entitled to the same reward, and demanded it *on parade. Their leaders, afraid that* with such an advance men five times defeated would fly at once, hesitated, but the money was ultimately paid. Some of the sepoys began immediately to desert, and the remainder appear to have *somew*hat neglected the defences. On the 17th, as appears from the short Telegrams published, an action took place near Morar between the Seepree Brigade commanded by Brigadier Smith, and the advanced guard of the rebels commanded by the Ranee of Jhansie. The Ranee was killed, too good a fate for such a monster, the rebels were dispersed and four guns fell to Brigadier Smith. On the following day Sir Hugh Rose, reinforced apparently by the Seepree Brigade, attacked the city, and carried it after a battle which lasted for five hours. The rebels fled apparently in the direction of Mhow, the only route not occupied by European troops. Nothing is known of the number slain, or of the details of the engagement, Government withholding all telegrams except from the *Delhi Gazette*. Apparently, however, the bulk of the force escaped in tolerable order to reappear in another portion of Central India. Even with this drawback, however, the recapture is a triumph of no slight value. The rebels, by intrigue rather than battle, had seized one of the strongest places in Central India. They had driven out the Maharajah, had guns treasure, and provisions, yet failed to hold the place even for three weeks. This rapid success *will be felt* throughout the Mahratta states, where a race, once dominant and always hungering for excitement, need the conviction that the British Government is swift as well as strong. Some apprehension is felt for the effect of the *retreat on our own provinces* in Bombay, but *we are* unable to share in the apprehension. From Mhow to the West the mutineers will meet Lord Elphinstone at every turn, and except in one contingency, which we will not anticipate, the Governor has strength sufficient at his disposal.

The result of the victory has already been felt throughout the neighbouring districts. The rebel Rajah of Mynpourie has surrendered, and the refractory Zemindars in Agra and Etawah must feel that their time is at hand. As the *war rolls* westward, we obtain at least time, some chance of clearing our own districts and re-establishing that dread of authority which is the only true preservative of order. A month of tranquility will do more to render incursion impossible than a dozen petty victories.

In Oude Sir Hope Grant appears to have gained a victory of some importance. He had been instructed to clear away the enemy from Nuwabgunge where they had collected in great force, and whence they menaced Lucknow. He reached the place on the 13th instant, and found himself opposed on the Betti Nuddee by large bodies of sepoys and fighting men with several guns. The passage of the stream was soon secured, as it was defended by sepoys. The rabble, however, are said to have fought well, standing up under a heavy fire in the open plain, and meeting the Rifles hand to hand. They were at last dispersed after a contest of three hours, leaving 600 men and 7 guns upon the field. The victory relieves Lucknow in this direction, and the column it is understood will remain some time at Fuwabgunge. The Kopoorthulla Rajah has arrived, but his followers do not yet appear to have been employed.

Kooer Singh's men appear to have attempted to regain their old position in Oude. Sir E. Lugard with his force, greatly weakened by the sun, has marched towards Buxar, and the Bhojpoorees have contrived in their dispersion to throw whole districts into panic. One body threatens Gya, which indeed is reported—we believe inaccurately—to have been taken. Another has rendered Chuprah unsafe for the hour. A third is plundering factories and small villages in *Buxar*. A fifth, which may however belong to a different body, disturbs Ghazeepore, and has compelled Col. Cumberlege to advance. Genl. Frank's old foe, the Chuckladar Mahomed Hoossein has reappeared in Gorruckpore, but *retreated in presence* of a small force of Europeans and Sikhs. All this is most disheartening, but it must not be forgotten that the actual number of the enemy is very few. The best policy perhaps would be to allow them to reach Fyzabad, where they would merge in the great body of rebels who await at that station the punishment better weather will enable us to inflict.
—*Friend of India*, June 24.

The latest items of news will be found in the subjoined telegraphic messages, communicated to the Press by Government:—

"*Service Message from G. F. Edmonstone, dated Allahabad*, 21*st June*, 8.5 P.M.

Intelligence has been received from Dholepore of the capture of Ameerchand Bade, Scindia's traitorous Treasurer at Jowra, by a part of———. Tantia Topee and the Nawab of Banda as usual, quitted Gwalior before the final contest, and are said to be on their way to Subulghur and Jeypore. They have four heavy guns, and three Horse Artillery guns. Brigadier General Napier is in pursuit."

"*Service Message from Sir R. Hamilton, dated Gwalior*, 21*st June*.

Scindiah yesterday entered the city and occupied the palace. His reception by the people was very gratifying. The Fort is occupied by British troops. All is quite right. The Bazee Baie and ladies of his family joined the Maharajah yesterday."—*Singapore Daily Times*, July 5.

(From the Saturday Review, May 22nd, 1858.)

MANNING THE NAVY.

However much the persistency of Sir C. Napier in pressing his motion on Tuesday *evening may* have disconcerted politicians eager to decide the fate of a Ministry, the importance of the subject was not inferior to that of the Indian debate. No time is out of season for an inquiry whether the naval force of the country is adequate for our defence at all times and in any eventuality. Least of all is such a question impertinent when it is acknowledged that the means available in ordinary times for manning any considerable number of additional ships have, for many years past, been *so deficient* as to cause just uneasiness in the minds of those who are best able, from official and professional experience, to form an opinion on the subject. It is true that on the breaking out of the Russian war we were able, at very short notice, *to send out* two magnificent fleets to the Baltic and the Black Sea; and we have no doubt that on any emergency the spirit and energy of the country would justify Sir John Pakington's tone of confident reliance. But a good navy seaman is not manufactured *in a day, and it is* not fitting that Great Britain should place her ships in the hands of raw levies, who cannot be expected to rival the efficiency of regularly-trained sailors. What we need is to have at all times an adequate body of experienced seamen, to whom the *protection of our* coasts may be left without a particle of doubt or anxiety. The Channel is our single line of defence—the crews of our ships are almost the only substantial garrison we possess—and no pains should be spared, nor, if necessary, any expenditure grudged, to maintain the constant efficiency of our solitary bulwark.

Much has been done in the last few years to provide a ready supply of seamen for any sudden demand; but much still remains to be done before we can rely on our ability to man our ships as rapidly as circumstances may render desirable. The Committee of Naval Officers who reported on the subject in 1853, recommended several important changes, from which much fruit has already been gathered, and more may fairly be expected. The re-organization of the Coast-Guard force and the establishment of a Volunteer Naval Militia have given us a reserve of 12,000 efficient men, who may be transferred to the navy at a *moment's notice*. The numbers of the volunteers and the popularity of the service are said to be increasing, and it is satisfactory to find that the value of this resource is fully appreciated by those who have the control of our naval administration. *The system of recruiting sailors as continuous* service men adds further to the means at our disposal, though at some increase to the cost of the service; but every day confirms the opinion of the Committee of 1853, that the ranks of the Merchant service cannot be relied on to furnish any considerable number of men on short notice. The rough-and-ready device of the pressgang is exploded as barbarous; and the scheme of Sir Charles Napier for calling out the merchant seamen according to a regular rotation, savours overmuch of the conscription by which foreign navies are manned, and would be difficult to work successfully in this country. It is to volunteers that we must trust, and it is idle to disguise the fact that sailors who have been accustomed to the laxer discipline and higher pay of the commercial navy are not much disposed to enter into the Queen's fleet. Sir John Pakington, in consenting to a Commission, dwelt upon the importance of finding means for making the mercantile marine more available for manning the navy, and one can scarcely doubt that additional inducements would succeed in attracting far larger numbers into the service of the country. But, large as is the number of our merchant vessels, the sailors at home, *at any one time, form a comparatively small body* from which to draw recruits. The army serjeant has a population of millions on whom to work by promises of bounty and the attractions of a military career. The class to whom a navy captain has to look for his crew is counted only by thousands, and it must, in the nature of things, be a comparatively slow process to tempt any large number to adopt a new and more adventurous service. We shall probably never be able safely to dispense with a numerous reserve force in some shape or other, on which to call in a moment of pressure; and all the suggestions made in the course of the recent debate point at some modification of this system.

Sir Charles Napier's proposal is what it always has been—a permanent Channel fleet, and we are not sure that we can dispense with this, the surest of all possible reserves. According to the sanguine Admiral, it would cost little in comparison with the advantages which it would secure. In order to add to the extent of the force without any corresponding increase of expense, he suggests that the marines might be sent on shore in time of peace to do garrison duty, and their places supplied by additional seamen on board the ships. *If affairs became threatening, the marines* would again go afloat, and relieve a large number of sailors who would be available for other ships. At the same time the duties on shore would be performed by the militia embodied on the outbreak of war. *Lord C. Paget* suggested other expedients based on the same principle as that which has been found so efficient in the present arrangements with respect to the Coast-guard—viz., that of keeping up a constant force of sailors, and employing them in ordinary times on duties from which they might on occasion be withdrawn. Without an extra shilling of expense, many thousands of navymen might be employed in the transport duties which now devolve exclusively on the mercantile marine. So, again, there is much of the work of the dockyards that could be advantageously done by men under engagement to serve when required on board the fleet. The objection to all these plans is, that you cannot ship off your Coast-guard without leaving smugglers unwatched, and that to rob the dockyards and the transports of men when they would be more wanted than ever, would be almost as bad as leaving the navy imperfectly manned. But the justification of such a system is furnished by the very fact which constitutes the real difficulty of the case. It is much *more troublesome* to find a new crew to man a ship of war than to get the same number of dockyard labourers, and any arrangement that would shift the difficulty from raising 1,000 sailors to collecting 1,000 labourers, would vastly increase the means at our disposal. The employment of Government transports would furnish a still readier resource, for experience has shown how rapidly a ready-manned transport fleet might be hired to do the work of the men who might be drafted into ships of war. Whether the ordinary transport service should be done by first-rates and frigates, or by a class of vessels appropriated to the service, is a question which it is not necessary to discuss. The only thing essential to Lord C. Paget's plan is, that the sailors employed in this duty should be men fitted by training and bound by the terms of their engagement to man the guns of the fleet when required.

We do not profess to decide whether one or another of these projects would be the *most serviceable*, or the least costly mode of manning the navy; but we are quite satisfied that by some—perhaps by all—of the expedients proposed by naval men, it will be possible to guard against that deficiency of sailors which has so often stood in the way of a suitable increase in our naval defences. We do not care to see an overwhelming fleet always in commission, provided we can depend upon the means of manning new ships *as quickly* as they may be wanted. The general concurrence in the motion of Sir Charles Napier for a Commission to investigate the subject may, we hope, be taken as an assurance that under no Government will the improvement of the navy be neglected. Without at all underrating the value of the steps which have been taken within the last few years, we are convinced that a much greater success may be attained by a steady perseverance in the course hitherto pursued, and by a hearty adoption of further improvements. To do Sir John Pakington justice, he has never failed to show himself alive to the difficulties which the long neglect of this subject has occasioned; and we hope that we may never see a First Lord of the Admiralty *who will shrink* from the duty of meeting such difficulties with energy and resolution. There is nothing in the case to baffle any one who grapples with it steadily; and whatever may be the precise plan to be preferred, there is no reason to doubt that means may be found to *render the manning* of the navy a less tedious and uncertain business than it has hitherto proved. With 180,000 men in our merchant navy, it would indeed be strange if we could not find out some way of maintaining a naval force always ample for the requirements of the country.

There has been a grand fight at the Cape between some Russians and English sailors. The crews of a Russian and *English line of battle ship* were both on shore. An English sailor who had lost an arm in the Crimea went up to a group of Russian sailors and taunted them with having deprived him of an arm, but said he was willing to shew that he still had one left. This produced a row, and about six Russian sailors attacked the armed English man. Some English sailors came to the rescue, and at last the fight became general. The English sailors mustered about 100 strong and the Russians 150. The English placed themselves under the command of a marine, who drew them up in line with their faces to the Bay, the Russians fronted them in line. The English armed themselves with legs of chairs, sticks and stones, and the Russians had the same weapons with a few handspikes. When both parties were armed, it took some time to collect stones, they signified their readiness, and the word charge was given. The air was instantly darkened with showers of stones, and the sailors rushed together. *For a few moments the affair was desperate*, but the English remained perfectly cool, and at last the Russians broke. Some were driven into the sea, and others into the boats. One Russian having received a desperate blow fell. The sailor who knocked him down, thought him dead, picked him up in great glee and threw him over the jetty. The Russian eventually recovered. The *Cape Argus* says that the Russian sailors are a quiet harmless set of men, but the "English are like a set of bull dogs, ever ready to fight."—*Friend of India*, June 24.

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	John Nott, ...	Aug. 24. 1856.
	James E. Hunter,	Aug. 24, 1856.
	Harry W. Brent,	Mar. 3, 1857.
Master.	William F. Halns,	Aug. 24, 1856.
1st Lieut. Mar. Art., ...	Robert Woollcombe	Aug. 25, 1856.
Chaplain and Naval Inst.,	John L. Moore,	Aug. 27, 1856.
Surgeon.	John Sole, ...	Mar. 6, 1857.
Paymaster, ...	Robert H. Bullen,	Aug. 24, 1856.
Chief Engineer,	James Urquhart,	Aug. 24, 1856.
Assist. Surgeon,	Young T. Howison,	Sept. 24, 1857.
2nd Master, ...	John J. A. Gravener, (*act.*)	Aug. 24, 1856.
Assist. Paymr.,	Jas. Campbell, ...	Aug. 24, 1856.

(From the Times.)

YEH'S PORTRAIT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Calcutta River, March 17.

(Continued from No. 416.)

I mentioned to him the fact that the Shanghai Custom-house pays annually two and a-half millions of taels to the Imperial Treasury. Careful not to commit himself he merely observed, "It is good." I added, that *this must be a great benefit* to the Emperor. He said the Imperial Treasury was not wanting in money. I produced some *Pekin Gazettes*, from which it appeared that the Emperor was of a different opinion. He granted. I mentioned that the Imperial troops, who had just obtained possession of Chekiang Foo, had been maintained entirely by the Shanghai Customs. He had not heard of it, it was not in his provinces. I drew an inference that a great facility of access would increase commerce and be beneficial to the Imperial Treasury and the Chinese people. He did not agree. For once he condescended to argue. He said the opening of the four ports had increased competition, and competition disarranges all things. In former times, he said, the foreigners imported good watches, but since competition had been allowed no more good watches had been imported. He himself had a very good watch before the ports were open. He lost it, and was obliged to buy another; it was always out of repair. I innocently *attempted to explain that it depend*ed upon the consumer whether competition produced cheapness or quality, but was met only by an incredulous grin.

Sometimes I ventured to talk about the opium *matters*, but *there is very* little to be got by leading him to talk upon affairs of public policy. He is not only very naturally determined to say nothing that may be remembered against him, but he lies with an *aplomb* and oily placidity which make one's face burn, remembering that it is a man of high office and great learning who is emitting the ridiculous falsehood.

We must ever recollect in dealing with the Chinese that the shibboleth of Western chivalry—the scorn of a lie, as a cowardly and dishonouring thing—is to them unknown.

Yeh most usually expresses his disbelief by a grunt or a grin, but he has no hesitation in giving you the lie direct. Once or twice he did this in a very coarse way after asking a question about some matter of fact occuring on deck. The Englishmen about him, with every feeling for his position as a prisoner, were not inclined to endure this, and he was told that it was considered by our nation as the gravest discourtesy to use such *language. He couldn't understand this.* "I don't intend to offend you," he said, "but you say it is, and I say it is not; that is all." It was evident that he himself cared no more for being discovered in a falsehood than for being beaten at a game of chess.

Thus, when I told him that proclamations had been issued levying duties upon opium, he said, "That is not so." I produced copies of the proclamations. He simply remarked that this was out of his provinces, and he had never heard of it. He believed that the Emperor knew nothing about it. I regretted to hear that high Chinese officials put forth proclamations and received *duties without the sanction of the Emperor. He* said that this was impossible. I asked whether these duties ever reached the Emperor's Treasury, or whether they were embezzled? He said that embezzlement by a public officer was an impossibility in China. I produced half-a-dozen *Pekin Gazettes*, which recounted such embezzlements and referred the crime to the proper board. He said that these instances were not within his Viceroyalty. I asked how it happened that public officers receiving almost nominal salaries made large fortunes. He said that no man in office ever did make a large fortune. I read to him from William's *Middle Kingdom* the Emperor's rescript and the estimate of the wealth of Duke Ho (one hundred and five millions of dollars). He said this was before his time. He was never in the smallest degree disconcerted by being directly contradicted by a public document, and I ventured upon no subject upon which I was not well fortified by *Pekin Gazettes*. It is true he never *disputed the authority of a public document.* That would have been to damage the official infallibility. It was a curious spectacle to see this Chinese Mandarin, versed for 25 years in all the iniquity of official corruption, enjoying at this moment its proceeds in the shape of an unlimited credit upon Howqua's house for any moneys he may think fit to spend, yet gravely asserting the incorruptibility of all Chinese magistrates and even reasoning upon this most notorious falsehood as an axiom so thoroughly true that no fact inconsistent with it could be true, and every proposition contradictory to it must be absurd. To talk with Yeh upon such subjects was of no possible use for the purpose of information, although it was psychologically interesting to see a great Chinese gentleman shifting and shuffling, and not at all conscious that it was disgraceful to abandon as a discovered falsehood propositions which he had just before asserted as undoubted truths.

We traversed the Bay of Bengal upon an un*ruffled sea, and Yeh was comfortable in his stomach*, and during some portion of each day ready for conversation. One subject upon which it was never difficult to draw him out was that of his own career.

He tells us that he is 52 years old, that he is the son of a public officer now 80 years old, who was Secretary of the Board of War (of which Yeh is now President) for 14 years, and who has now for some years retired.

He recounted the different high offices he has held. The list is too numerous for insertion, but it includes every kind of judicial and political duty. He declares that he owed his first appointment as Prefect entirely to his success in the public examinations. This gave me an opportunity of inquiring into the nature of these examinations, about which so much has been written and so little is known.

Yeh has taken four degrees. He has passed seven examinations. In three he was unsuccess*ful, in the other four he was successful.* In the last his distinction was so great that he was named the second wrangler of the Empire— e was No. 2 on the list of all the candidates who passed at that Imperial examination.

He says that the first examination is held in the department city, and consist or one day's work upon essays on the true doctrine of the four ancient books.

The second examination is held in the provincial city, and lasts three days. The first day is appropriated to the four sacred books, the second to the five classics, the third to the history of China. This is all that ever is required. I asked whether the history of Mantchuria, or Thibet, or Japan was included. He said, "No; the history of China" I told him we had heard that the examination comprised practical matters, such as the science necessary to restrain rivers within their channels. He said, "We are only expected to speak Taoli—to talk the true doctrine."

"*Nothing about natural history, or trade*, or the foreign relations of China?—We are only expected to speak Taoli. The only thing required is to explain right principles, which existed at the beginning of all things."

The examination for the third degree is held at Pekin. It lasts nine days and the requirements are the same as for the second degree, only the proficiency must be greater.

The fourth examination is held at Pekin, and generally in the palace before the Emperor himself, assisted by the members of the College of the Forest of Pencils (Han-lin-Yuan). The examination also continues for nine days. It embraces all the ancient books—meaning thereby only the Confucian books, for the Bhuddist and Taouist books are excluded—and also correct writing and official style.

It was probably proficiency in official paper writing which gained Yeh his high degree. He practised this talent with great effect upon Parkes and Bowring, but was not in a happy vein when he wrote his replies to Mr. Reed and Lord Elgin and Baron Gros.

I asked, "Your Excellency was judge of Yunnan for four years. Did you pass any examination in the Ta Tsing Loo Lee (the Chinese Code) before you took upon you that office?—No; I told you before we are only expected to speak Taoli."

"Then, did your Excellency never study Chinese law?—Never."

"Did you never read the Chinese Code?—No."

"Did not your want of reading in Chinese law make your judicial duties onerous?—No."

"Perhaps you were assisted by good secretaries?—Sometimes I was; sometimes not."

"Is there any class in China who know the code?—Those who fail in our higher examinations often apply themselves to study law and other matters. They sometimes become our secretaries."

"Is it a proper question to ask your Excellency how much you paid your secretaries?—Usually 100 Taels a-month."—(33*l.*)

"And what did they make by perquisites?—300 or 400 more." He afterwards withdrew this reply, and subsituted "30 or 40," but this was *an afterthought*. The first was the true estimate.

"Your Excellency will excuse my importunity, for we are talking upon matters foreign to our Western ideas. May I believe that a man who understands the four books and the five classics is thereby, and without any other study, fitted for every public office in China?—From the very commencement of the Chinese Empire it has been the custom to depend entirely on the four books."

"Do you never upon becoming an officer read up the duties of the office?—The high officers often use secretaries to look up such matters."

I took up a Mantchou book,—"Can your Excellency speak or read Mantchou?—No."

"Nor the Cantonese dialect?—No."

"You speak your own native dialect of Hupeh?—No. I was educated at Pekin, as my ancestors were, and I speak only the language of Pekin."

It would be impertinent in me to point the moral of this conversation. It tells more of the inner workings of the Chinese system than all that has hitherto been written on the subject.

The question remains, what is this "Taoli," which is the sole knowledge of the governing classes of China? I do not ask what is the exact English word which will convey the meaning of the compound Chinese word. It is of small importance to humble practical inquirers whether we are to translate it "true doctrine," "truth," or "*reason*," or the "*ultimate principle*," or "the way of the universe," or "the rule of right." All this has been sufficiently fought out by dreamy sophists and scholiast pedants. My inquiry is whether this word "Taoli" is a term comprehending a cycle of knowledge which will tend to make the student an honest man, an intelligent officer, and an efficient magistrate.

I look in vain to all the European books on Chinese philosophy for an answer to this question. "Absolute truth," or "the ultimate principle," conveys no tangible idea to the European mind. If we attempt to read the four books by the light of mere common sense we utterly fail to deduce any system of philosophy or even of ethics from them. I have toiled through the Latin translation of "*Y King*," and find it as unintelligible to me as a sheet of algebraic signs would be to a man who has not learnt their meaning. I have no doubt, however, that it is quite capable of explanation, and I suspect that under the tuition of a learned *Chinese doctor these to me nonsensical apoph*thegms about "the dragon" would resolve themselves into some fine-spun speculative system of cosmogony, producing itself in some fanciful moral philosophy, some subtle web of objective truths, hung upon some ridiculous atheistic conceits. I believe that, stolid, gainseeking, and matter-of-fact as they appear to us, there *is* an *aisthesis* in the mind of a Chinaman, that it is more generally diffused than we imagine, and that it contributes greatly to the marvellous conceit of the national character. I believe there is in this people a habit of dreamy cogitation upon a self-generating system, and upon abstract truths, deducible from what they assume to be the laws of the universe, and that they consider this the highest occupation of the mind of man. They imagine that they alone have this faculty, and that the barbarians who are without it are scarcely thinking creatures. We see this cropping out at every footstep in their towns. Go into a shoe*maker's shop and you find his walls adorned with* mysterious characters—very large golden characters at top, and scrolls of smaller writing pendent below. You expect that this large character means the man's name, or, at any rate, the sign of his shop; but the Chinese scholar at your side informs you that it means, "May the pencil and the ink flow fragrantly." You continue to imagine that the smaller characters mean "Boots and shoes mended on the shortest notice." No, they mean "Ten thousand unities to all eternity." These things are nearly universal in China. The examples I have just cited I take from 20 which I noted at Singapore. I believe that every Chinaman above the condition of a Coolie talks Taoli, or affects to talk Taoli, in his little way—not with that application of an affectation of learning to his trade which would induce an English shoemaker to register his podoskyan pumps, but from real reverence for "Taoli."

This preface is not to introduce any theory of *my own upon the subject of "Taoli," although*, of course, I have one, but only to explain the importance of getting Yeh to talk upon the subject.

"What does your Excellency mean by Taoli?—What you ought to do is Taoli; what you ought not to do is not Taoli."

"Has Taoli no more extended meaning?—Taoli has the most comprehensive meaning—it comprehends everything."

"Does Taoli teach of a Creator?—There are many Taoli. There is Heaven's Taoli, and earth's Taoli, and man's Taoli."

"Are these Taoli distinct?—No; they are all parts of one Taoli."

"Can you explain to me what you mean by Heaven's Taoli?—If the sun shines out it becomes hot."

"It has relation only to the material heaven?—"'Tien' means properly only the material heaven, but it also means 'Shangti' (Upper Spirit), for, as it is not lawful to use his name *lightly, we name him by his residence, which is* in Tien."

"One of our Christian sects uses the word 'Tien-chu,'—is that a Chinese word?—It is not a word known to the Chinese language."

"Your Excellency used the word 'Shangti,'—what does that word mean? Our people dispute about it?—Shangti is a Shun, but Shun is not necessarily Shangti, for the Shun are very many."

"Have Shangti and Taoli any connexion?—When you discourse about Shangti you discourse about Taoli. Shangti and Taoli are one and the same thing."

"Is Taoli a corporeal being?—In things that are done by it it is a thing having body; but when you discourse of it it is a thing having no body—it is a principle."

"Has that body any visible form?—No; it has no form. Different people have notions that it has different forms."

"And do those people worship those forms?—Yes."

"Has Shangti any visible forms?—Shangti is produced by the Yin and Yang, the Tai-chi—the male and female principle. It has no visible form. It has never been represented under any form."

"*Were there men in existence before this pro*duction of the Shangti?—There were men."

"Is there authority for this?—That is what everybody says from ancient time; it is said so in the books."

"*Is Shangti Confucian?—It is hinted* at by Confucius, but not explained. Shangti is a Taouist Taoli."

"Which is superior—Tai-chi or Shangti?—Tai-chi."

"So that the Upper Spirit or ruler is only a created being emanating from the ultimate laws of nature?—Yes."

"What produced Tai-chi?—It came of itself." (Tzu-jan rhjan.)

I deduce from this that the Roman Catholics have chosen the best word for God. They have made a new word whereas our Protestant missionaries have adopted a word known to the Chinese as the name of a created being.

I asked, "Has Tai-chi any *form*?—Its *form* is a circle divided into two parts—male and female."

"Has any one seen Tai-chi?—No."

"How, then, do you know that it is of that form?—Men have agreed to represent it by that *form*."

(To be continued.)

DAMPED ARDOUR.—Jerrold and Leman Blanchard were strolling together about London, discussing passionately a plan for joining Byron in Greece. Jerrold, telling the story many years after, said, "But a shower of rain came on, and washed all the Greece out of us."

THE TWO WISHES.—Many men are far too courteous, and thereby lose the consideration in which they might otherwise stand. An excessively polite Frenchman once said to an Englishman, "If I were not a Frenchman I should like to be an Englishman."—The Englishman very drily answered, "If I were not an Englishmen I should like to be one." In these two utterances do we not find the exaggerated politeness of the Frenchman and the self-esteem and strict love of truth of the Englishman.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
July 16	Coromandel	H M str		Douglas	Gulf of Pecheli	July —		
.. 17	Audacieuse [H.I.M.	frigate		Vrignaud	do	.. —		
.. 17	Prégent [H.I.M.	g.-boat		D'Osery	do	.. —		
.. 17	La Place [H.I.M	str.		Lausse	do	.. —		
.. 17	Gironde [H.I.M.st.-	transp.		Jaurigulbery	do	.. —		
.. 17	Mitraille [H.I.M.	g.-boat		Berranger	do	.. —		
.. 17	Fusée [H I.M.	g.-boat		de Carpégna	do	.. —		
.. 17	Leven [H.M.	g.-boat		Hudson	do	.. —		
.. 17	Emma	A. ship	444	Gill	Macao	.. 5	Rice	Wetmore, Williams Co
.. 18	Jupiter	Da. sh	370	Hyrup	Fuchau	.. 14	Tea	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 18	Sampson	H.M.str		Hand	Gulf of Pecheli	.. —		
.. 19	Emilie	Du. bk	361	Perry	S'ang & Amoy	.. —	Sundries	A. R. Tilby
.. 19	Psyche	Da. bk	244	Waver	Hongkong	.. —	Rice	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 19	Cormorant	H.M.str		Saumarez	Gulf of Pecheli	.. —		
.. 19	Kun-Hong-Sing	Sia. bk	800	Christian	B'kok & Amoy	.. —	Rice, &c.	Siemssen and Co
.. 20	Almonde	Du. bk	556	Surie	Hongkong	.. 6	Rice	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 20	Retribution [H.M.	st-fri.		Barker	Gulf of Pecheli	.. —		
.. 20	Woodcock [H.M	g.-boat		Pollard	do	.. —		
.. 20	Kestrel [H.M	g.-boat		Rason	do	.. —		
.. 21	Black River Packet	B. bark	264	Dick	Amoy	.. 14	Sundries	A. R. Tilby
.. 21	Lady Canning	B. ship	657	Gallastaun	Hongkong	.. 8	Rice	P. & D. N. Camajee & Co
.. 21	Hellespont	B str.	330	Crockett	do	.. 15	Op., &c.	Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 22	Dragonne [H.I.M.	stmer.		Brou	Gulf of Pecheli	.. —		
.. 22	Avalanche [H.I.M.	stmer.		Lafond	do	.. —		
.. 22	Primauguet [H.I.M.	stmer.		Thoyon	do	.. —		

DEPARTURES

From Woosung.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
July 16	Louisa Baillie	B. ship	494	Smith	Amoy	Sundries	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 17	Courser	B. bark	227	Adley	Amoy	Ballast	Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 17	Anna	Old. bk	234	Schulken	Swatow	Sundries	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 17	Helena	Da. bk	300	Simons	Hkong&Macao	Sund.,&c	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 18	Catherina	Ha. bk	246	Hanssen	Macassar	Ballast	Siemssen and Co
.. 19	Slaney [H.M	g.-boat		Hoskins	Hongkong		
.. 19	Hesper [H.M.sc.-st.	store sh		Fawckner	Gulf of Pecheli		
.. 19	Adventure [H.M st.	transp.		Lacy	Hongkong		
.. 21	Urania	A. bark	406	Turner	Swatow	Sundries	Russell and Co
.. 21	Leven [H M	g.-boat		Hudson	Hongkong		
.. 21	Magdalena	B. bark	324	Kofoed	Swatow	Sundries	A. R. Tilby

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR

And at Woosung.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consigners.	Destination	Intended despatch.
Aden	July 13	B. str.	812	Bernard	E. Warden, P. and O. Agent ..	Hongkong	2d prox.*
Aganita Adriana	June27	Du. bg	280	Verschuur	Wm. Pustau and Co	Hkong&Macao	Early
Alfred the Great	June30	B. ship	664	Wilson	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Almonde	July 20	Du. bk	556	Surie	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Amicus	July 8	B. bark	511	Briard	Turner and Co.		
Amoor	July 7	B. ship	1344	Macdonald	Turner and Co.		
Ann	June29	A. bark	641	Munro	Isaac M. Bull and Co	Amoy & Hkong	Early
Antagonist	June26	B. bark	436	Turner	Jas. Bowman and Co	Swatow	
Arabia	June30	B. ship	998	Forrest	Turner and Co.		
Beemah	June12	B. ship	887	Pickernell	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Bell Rock	June27	A. ship	767	Harrison	Siemssen and Co		
Berwickshire	July 6	B. ship	1111	Bell	Jas. Bowman and Co		
Black River Packet	July 21	B. bark	264	Dick	A. R. Tilby		
Catherine Apcar	July 12	B. ship	709	de Smidt	Gibb, Livingston and Co.		
Celestial	July 7	B. ship	494	Brait	Gilman and Co		
Challenger	June23	B. ship	698	Killick	Lindsay and Co		
Chieftain	June29	B. ship	579	Torque	Fletcher and Co		
City of Acathia	July 9	Sia. sh		Dupont	G. C. Schwabe and Co		
Cornubia	June29	B. bark	459	Ellison	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Dennis Hill	June12	B. bark	348	Atken	Smith, Kennedy and Co	Amoy	Early
Diligentia	July 8	B. ship	651	Porter	Dent and Co		
Emilie	July 19	Du. bk	361	Perry	A. R. Tilby		
Emma	July 17	A. ship	444	Gill	Wetmore, Williams and Co....		
Enterprise	July 15	B. bark	336	Wade	Dent and Co		
Eureka	June10	A. ship	1041	Lane	Augustine Heard and Co		
Favorite	July 9	Sia. sh	450	Ingram	G. C. Schwabe and Co.		
Flag of Truce	June29	B. ship	417	Day	A. R. Tilby		
Friendship	June27	Sia. bk	450	Woodard	G. C. Schwabe and Co.		
Giovannina	June23	Sard.bg	286	Oneto	Fletcher and Co	Swatow	Early
Glenelune	July 6	B. ship	471	Turnbull	Smith, Kennedy and Co	Fuchau	27th inst
Hamlet	June27	A. ship	757	Leeraw	Russell and Co		
Harvest Home	June27	B. ship	476	Wright	Turner and Co.		
Hellespont	July 21	B. str.	330	Crockett	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Helvetia	July 6	Old. bk	566	Thorado	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Henry & Oskar	July 16	Ha. bk	289	Kier	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Hotspur	June11	A. ship	862	Potter	Isaac M. Bull and Co	New York	Early
Imina Broens	June25	Han.bk	450	Muller	Wm. Pustau and Co	Amoy	eld 19th
James Lemon	June28	B. bark	485	Macaulay	Smith, Kennedy and Co.		
Johannes Anthonius	July 11	Du. sh	720	Metz	Dent and Co		
Jubilee	May 9	B. ship	764	Douglas	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	
Jupiter	July 18	Da. sh	370	Hyrup	Wm. Pustau and Co	Hongkong	Early
Kangaroo	July 7	B. ship	577	Robinson	Dent and Co		
Kate Kearney	June27	B. bark	413	Gill	Lindsay and Co		
Kun-Hong-Sing	July19	Sia. bk	800	Christian	Siemssen and Co		
Kinaldie	June21	B. ship	757	Nolan	Russell and Co		
Kremlin	July 14	A. bark	469	Johnston	Russell and Co		
Laura	July 9	Old. bk	500	Miesegades	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Lady Canning	July21	B. ship	657	Gallastaun	P. & D. N. Camajee and Co ..		
Lady Elgin	July 8	B. bark	750	de Lisle	Rémi, Schmidt et Cie		
Lizzie Jarvis	May 7	N.G.sh	422	Knipe	Lindsay and Co		
Lucky Star	June28	Sia. bk	406	Shields	E. Waller		
Lucky Star	June28	A. bark	523	Sweney	Augustine Heard and Co		
Magnet	May 22	A. ship	705	Henry	Nott and Co.		
Maria Clotilde	July 4	Sp. bk	430	Basterra	P. Loureiro		
Mary Spencer	June28	B. ship	479	Fisher	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Masdeu	Aug 23	B. brig	218	Doble	A. R. Tilby		
Meteor	Feb 28	B. str.	136	Macdonald	Captain		
Metropolis	June30	Sia. bk	400	Comstock	E. Waller		
Minna	Oct 20	A. schr	299	Moonle	A. R. Tilby		
Mirage	June 3	B. ship	716	Roberts	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	Early
Moultan	June27	B. ship	429	Pearce	Fletcher and Co		
Nimrod		B. bark	334		David Sassoon, Sons and Co ..		
Norma	June27	B. bark	392	Kirby	Dent and Co	Ningpo	eld 17th
Ocean Queen	June30	Sia. sh	600	Ayer	E. Waller		
Ohio	June24	Bre. bk	400	Renjes	Wm. Pustau and Co	Swatow	Early
Oscar	June 3	A. ship	648	Harding	Wetmore, Williams and Co....		
Palembang	June27	B. bark	549	Morrison	P. & D. N. Camajee and Co ..	Siam	Early
Pampero	June 4	A. ship	1375	Coggins	Wetmore, Williams and Co....	New York	Early
Paragon	June29	Sia. sh	800	Adamson	E. Waller		
Prince Charlie	June19	B bark	403	Proud	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Hkong&Macao	Early
Psyche	July 19	Da. bk	244	Waver	Wm. Pustau and Co	Hkong&Macao	Early
Quickstep	June27	A. bark	523	Odell	Augustine Heard and Co.		
Richard Battersby	June29	B. bark	528	Duff	Fletcher and Co		
Sancho Panza	Mar 2	A. ship	875	Bird	Russell and Co		
Scotland	May 25	B. str.	759	Millman	Russell and Co	London	
Shooting Star	June27	Sia. sh	850	Silva	E. Waller		
Solomon Family	June13	B. ship	760	Corbett	David Sassoon Sons and Co ..		
Sophia	July 7	Sia. bk	300	Prowse	E Waller		
Stornoway	June23	B. ship	527	Hart	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Susanne & Elizabeth	June28	Du. bk	598	Ouwehand	Dent and Co	Batavia	eld 23d
Thusnelda	July 11	Da. bk	326	Bleichen	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Thracian	May 30	B. ship	537	Luckes	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Fuchau	eld 23d
Ville de Bale	July 6	Fr. sh.	430	Dupont	Vaucher, Frères		
Wellington	June 4	B. ship	402	Atkinson	Blenkin, Rawson and Co		
Whampoa	July 13	B. bark	376	Genle	A. R. Tilby		
Wild Wave	June21	B. schr	159	Cheyne	Moncreiff, Grove and Co.		

* At daylight, with the Mails for Europe.

SHIPS OF WAR IN HARBOR & AT WOOSUNG.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Horse-power
Cormorant	H M sc-st gun-vl	6	..	91	Thos. Saumarez	200
Coromandel	H M st-vessel	5	..	50	Lieut S Douglas	150
Cruiser	H M sc-st sloop	17	..	165	John Bythesea	60
Emperor	H M steam-yacht	4	..	..	Lieut. John Ward	60
Furious	H M pd-whl st-fri	16	..	220	Sherard Osborn, C B	400
Highflyer	H M sc-st corvt	21	..	260	C F A Shadwell, C B	250
Inflexible	H M pad-whl st-sl	6	..	165	G A C Brooker	378
Kestrel	H M gun-boat	2	..	37	Lieut W H Rason	40
Retribution	H M pad-whl st-fr	28	..	..	Charles Barker	400
Sampson	H M p-whl st frig	6	..	200	Geo S Hand	467
Woodcock	H M gun-boat	2	..	37	Lieut Edwin J Pollard	40
Audacieuse	H I M frigate	50	..	..	Vrignaud	..
Avalanche	H I M gun-boat	6	..	..	Lafond	..
Fusée	H I M gun-boat	6	..	..	de Carpégna	..
Gironde	H I M st-transpt	..	..	..	Jauriguibery	..
Dragonne	H I M steamer	6	..	..		..
La Place	H I M steamer	..	..	..	Lausse	..
Mitraille	H I M gun-boat	6	..	..	Berranger	..
Prégent	H I M gun-boat	..	..	..	Le Comte d'Osery	..
Primauguet	H I M steamer	8	..	..	Thoyon	..
Minnesota	U S steamer	41	..	588	S P DuPont	450

RECEIVING SHIPS—*AT WOOSUNG.*

Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Ann Welsh	B. bark	341	Endicott	Augustine Heard and Co.
Ariel	B. ship	592	Keppell	P. F. Cama and Co
Emily Jane	B. ship	427	Vincent	Dent and Co.
Folkstone	B. ship	406		Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Lady Hayes	B. bark	384	Baylis	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Sea Horse	B. brig	202	Keppel	Pestonjee Framjee Cama and Co
Swallow	B. bark	343	Henderson	Lindsay and Co.
Wellington	B. bark	472	Bennett	David Sassoon, Sons and Co

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*—Assyrian, 15th March.
Liverpool—Idas, 5th April; Sea Witch, 10th do.; Eastern Star, 16th do.; and Maggie, 5th May.
Gravesend—Lord of the Isles, 20th April; and Countess of Seafield, 2d May.
Sunderland—Trons, 15th March; Polly, 31st do.; and Don Amitia, 17th April.
Bombay—Arrow.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT *of the* EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI.

Year ending 30th June,	*Total Black*	*Total Green*	TEA *Total Pounds*	SILK *Total Bales*
1844-45	....	....	3,800,627	6,433
1845-46	....	....	12,459,988	15,192
1846-47	....	....	12,494,140	15,972
1847-48	....	....	15,711,142	21,176
1848-49	....	....	18,303,074	18,134
1849-50	....	....	22,363,370	15,237
1850-51	....	....	36,722,540	17,243
1851-52	....	....	57,675,000	20,631
1852-53	....	....	69,431,000	28,076
1853-54	....	....	50,343,847	58,319
1854-55	45,385,816	34,835,429	80,221,245	53,965
1855-56	29,115,273	30,184,693	59,299,966	57,463
1856-57	12,470,686	28,443,704	40,914,390	92,160

Year ending 30th June,	TO GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct),* HONGKONG *and* PORTS BEYOND. *Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Lbs.*	SILK *Total Bales*	TO THE UNITED STATES. *Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Lbs.*	SILK *Total Bales*
.... 1847-48, ...	....	....	11,372,141	19,117	226,636	1,511,151	1,710,787	......
.... 1848-49, ...	....	....	12,310,363	15,915	616,257	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
.... 1849-50, ...	....	....	13,867,497	13,162	1,648,829	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
.... 1850-51, ...	....	....	21,067,816	15,325	3,751,899	7,316,641	11,068,510	250
.... 1851-52, ...	....	....	31,225,000	20,331	3,600,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	298
.... 1852-53, ...	....	....	38,661,100	24,803	2,934,700	19,965,600	22,900,300	524
.... 1853-54, ...	....	....	29,856,188	55,185	3,118,200	13,584,200	16,702,400	1,074
.... 1854-55, ...	39,586,059	10,428,036	50,014,095	53,065	1,154,373	22,584,368	23,738,881	......
.... 1855-56, ...	24,668,430	8,543,424	33,211,854	56,275	289,112	20,650,537	20,939,979	1,188
.... 1856-57, ...	10,607,081	10,794,487	21,401,571	90,523	381,553	16,886,572	17,268,125	1,637

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI, *from* 1*st July*, 1856, *to* 30*th June*, 1857, *Corrected from the Custom-House Returns.*

DESTINATION.	BLACK TEA. Lbs.	GREEN TEA Lbs.	TEA. Total Lbs.	SILK Total Bales
To GREAT BRITAIN (direct).	10,607,081	10,794,487	21,401,571	54,725*
HONGKONG and PORTS BEYOND, ...	....	....	....	35,798*
AUSTRALIA, ...	286,144	184,576	470,720	....
THE NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES, ...	....	275,026	275,026	....
THE CONTINENT, ...	1,195,905	303,013	1,498,918	....
THE UNITED STATES, ...	381,553	16,886,572	17,268,125	1,637
Total	12,470,686	28,443,704	40,914,390	92,160

* Includes 10,679 bales Thrown, 1,860 Coarse, and 425 Waste.

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct), From 1st July,* 1857, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds*	SILK *Total Bales*
Total from 1st July to 31st Dec. 1857—in 27 ships				13,737,311	2,531,486	16,268,797	25,414
Jan 10	Britannia	552	London	653,500	15,100	668,600	358
.. 15	Harkaway	898	London	734,619	296,696	1,031,315	381
.. 16	Harwood	462	London	407,502	91,325	498,827	556
Feb 2	Eliza & Hester	373	London	424,032	7,892	431,924	41
.. 12	Vanguard	626	London	604,900	139,100	744,000	38
.. 15	Anglo Saxon	700	London	635,318	217,592	852,910	631
.. 16	Mary Ann Wilson	914	London	742,179	324,594	1,066,773	857
Mar 10	Abdul Medjid	399	London	354,568	199,179	553,747	35
.. 16	Tung-yu	1136	London	982,227	401,549	1,383,776	53
.. 23	Herculean	530	London	[illegible]	242,800	600,560	165
.. 23	Invincible	657	London	[illegible]	342,310	791,395	277
.. 29	Hoang Ho	600	London	[illegible]	333,451	709,170	....
Apr 10	Sea Star, ...	590	London	598,381	137,296	735,677	216
.. 15	Chebucto	403	London	173,460	256,233	429,693	56
.. 16	Star of the East	1219	London	454,258	780,888	1,235,146	952
.. 19	Confucius	510	London	447,520	63,859	511,379	626
May 12	Excelsior	682	London	185,465	557,235	742,700	863
June30	Julia	477	London	97,616	274,052	371,668	220

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK, *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES, *From 1st July,* 1857.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds*	*Raw Silk.* Peculs	*Other Silk*	*Silk Piece Goods* Pieces
Total from 1st July to 31st Dec., 1857—in 9 vessels				230,416	8,467,608	8,698,024	1,172:04	5 bales 25 cases	15,47.
Jan 9	Surprise	1261	New York	....	1,069,300	1,069,300	14:10	....	....
.. 13	Endeavor	1137	..do....	....	1,096,500	1,096,500	....	....	600
Feb 4	Eagle Wing	1174	..do....	....	1,149,450	1,149,450	....	....	....
.. 12	Canvass Back ..	731	..do....	....	766,748	766,748	18:74	....	250
Mar 29	Union	1012	..do....	28,573	789,254	817,829	18:75	....	....
Apr 11	Robin Hood	1181	..do....	....	1,120,828	1,120,828	30.40	....	200
.. 29	Howqua	581	..do....	....	491,000	491,000	15:96	....	....
May 8	Edith Rose	510	..do....	....	506,200	506,200	10:36	....	300
.. 14	Red Riding Hood	720	..do....	56,312	882,719	939,061	....	....	....
June 7	Algonquin	649	..do....	....	713,569	713,569	32:76	....	....
.. 20	Cossack	586	..do....	....	542,600	542,600	....	....	....

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES, *From 1st July,* 1857.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds.*
Jan 30	Cambalu	456	Montreal	43,914	584,148	628,062

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COLONIES *(direct), From 1st July,* 1857.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds.*
Oct 4	Afrika	362	Sydney	262,789	54,327	317,116
.. 19	Banca	243	Melbourne *vid* Fuchau	78,173	4,376	82,549
Jan 24	Lemuelia	403	Sydney	....	....	392,105

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to the* CONTINENT, *From 1st July,* 1857.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds*	SILK *Total Bales*
Oct 25	Wynaud	521	Rotterdam *vid* Fuchau	307,471	25,186	332,657	....
Nov 22	Mansart	555	Havre	324,230	96,717	420,947	98
Feb 18	Cæsarowitsch	580	Cronstadt	253,172	....	253,172	....

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI COASTWISE, *From 1st July,* 1857, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	SILK *Total Bales*
Total from 1st July to 31st Dec., 1857—in 20 vessels				20,679
Jan 7	Yang-tze, str., ...	700	Hongkong	167
.. 8	Rémi, str., ...	322	do.	360
.. 21	Lady Mary Wood, str., ..	650	do.	617
.. 23	Yang-tze, str., ...	700	do.	88
.. 28	Hellespont, str., ...	330	do.	10
Feb 7	Formosa, str., ...	750	do.	769
.. 20	Lady Mary Wood, str., ..	650	do.	119
Mar 6	Formosa, str., ...	450	do.	397
.. 21	Lady Mary Wood, str., ..	650	do.	971
.. 31	Yang-tze, str., ...	700	do.	22
Apr 3	Hellespont, str., ...	330	do.	100
.. 4	Formosa, str., ...	750	do.	1,307
.. 15	Lady Mary Wood, str., ..	650	do.	1,262
.. 19	Yang-tze, str., ...	700	do.	894
.. 27	Aden, str., ...	812	do.	2,274
.. 28	Hellespont, str., ...	330	do.	234
May 14	Formosa, str., ...	750	do.	1,998
.. 16	Yang-tze, str., ...	700	do.	154
.. 30	Aden, str., ...	812	do.	710
June15	Formosa, str., ...	750	do.	269
.. 28	Aden, str., ...	812	do.	316
July 15	Formosa, str., ...	750	do.	1,276

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